

Automated Program Verification Environment
APROVE

Presented by:

Mostafa Elsaie

10th of May, 2011

Outline

➤ Termination Provers

- Aim?

➤ APROVE

- Input Languages
- Syntax
- Proving Mechanism
- GUI
- Reading the Output

Termination Provers

- The aim is to find the answer for “Does program terminate?”
- Based on Termination *Proof*
- *Example:*

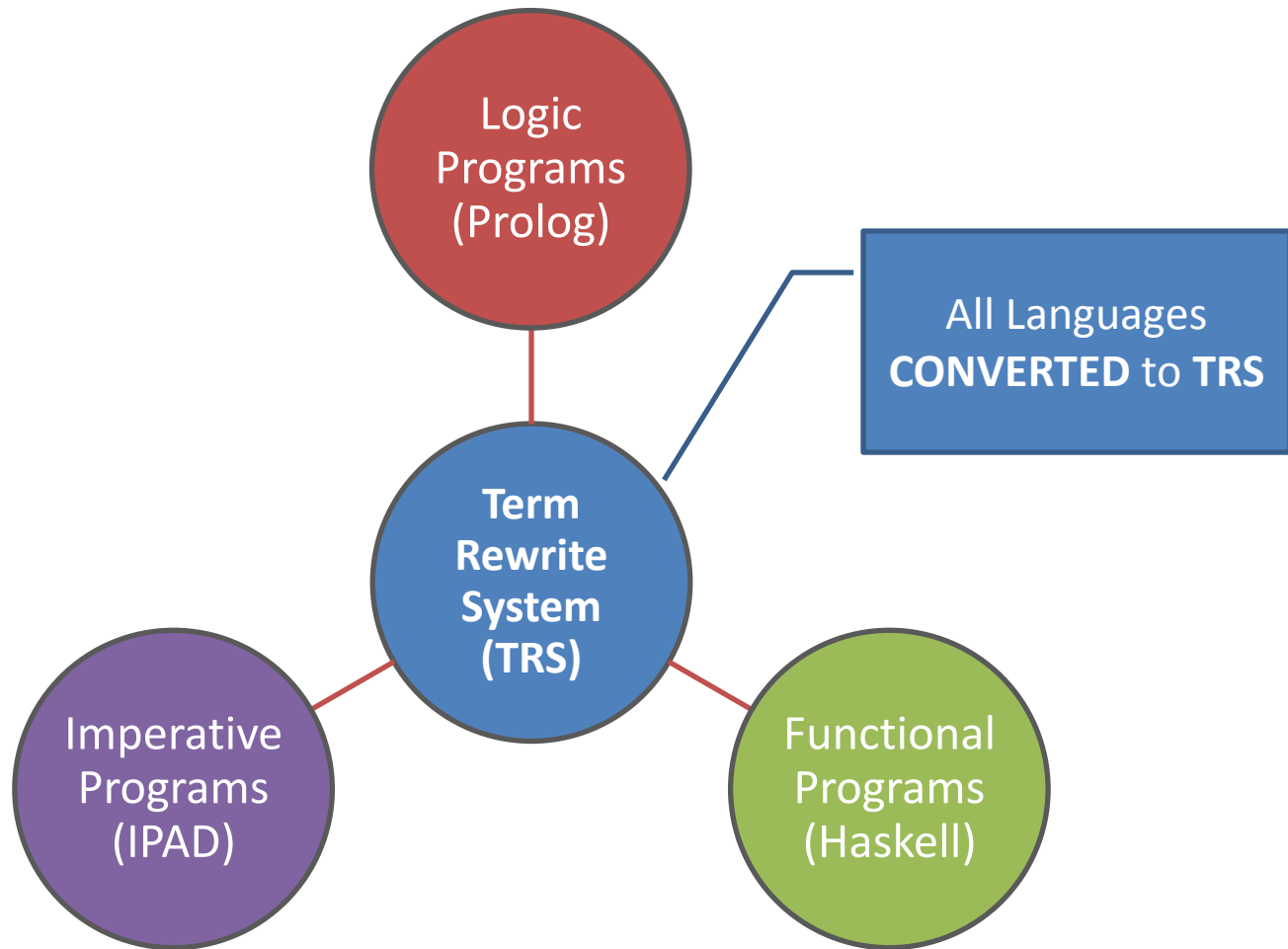
```
i := 0
loop until i = SIZE_OF_DATA
  process_data(data[i]) //process the data chunk at position i
  i := i + 1 //move to the next chunk of data to be processed
```

APROVE - History

- Built at the “*RWTH Aachen University, Germany*”
- Developed by “*Research Group II of CS*”
- First Version released in 2001
- Most powerful prover for 04’,05’,06’ ...2010

The word "APROVE" is rendered in a bold, red, 3D-style font with a white outline and a slight shadow, giving it a metallic or glowing appearance.

APROVE - Input Languages



APROVE - TRS

- A TRS is a pair (Σ, R)
- The alphabet Σ consists of:
 - Infinite set of variables $(x, y, z\dots)$
 - Non-empty set of Function symbols $(F, G\dots)$
- The set of terms $Ter(\Sigma)$ is defined:
 - $(x, y, z\dots) \in Ter(\Sigma)$
 - $F(t_1, t_2, t_3\dots) \in Ter(\Sigma)$

APROVE - TRS

➤ A substitution α is:

- Map from $Ter(\Sigma)$ to $Ter(\Sigma)$
- $\alpha(F(t_1, t_2, t_3\dots)) == F(\alpha(t_1), \alpha(t_2), \alpha(t_3)\dots)$

➤ A rewrite rule (A, B) :

- $A \rightarrow B$
- LHS is not a variable
- Variables in RHS already contained in LHS

APROVE - TRS

➤ Example

- Let $\Sigma = \{\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{M}, \mathbf{S}, 0\}$

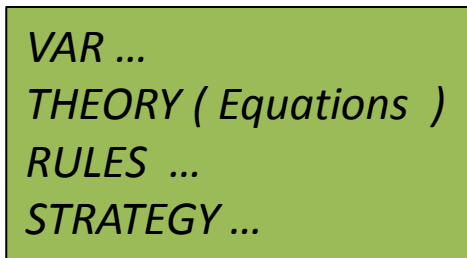
- $r1: \mathbf{A}(x, 0) \rightarrow x$
- $r2: \mathbf{A}(x, \mathbf{S}(y)) \rightarrow \mathbf{S}(\mathbf{A}(x, y))$
- $r3: \mathbf{M}(x, 0) \rightarrow 0$
- $r4: \mathbf{M}(x, \mathbf{S}(y)) \rightarrow \mathbf{A}(\mathbf{M}(x, y), x)$
- $R5: \mathbf{S}(x) \rightarrow \mathbf{A}(x, 1)$

- Reduce $\mathbf{M}(\mathbf{S}(\mathbf{S}(0)), \mathbf{S}(\mathbf{S}(0))) \rightarrow \mathbf{S}(\mathbf{S}(\mathbf{S}(\mathbf{S}(0))))$

APROVE - syntax



Program



Declarations

➤ Equations

: *Term "==" Term.*

➤ RULES

: *Term "->" Term.*

➤ Strategy

: *INNERMOST*

CONTEXTSENSITIVE (Variable int)

APROVE - syntax

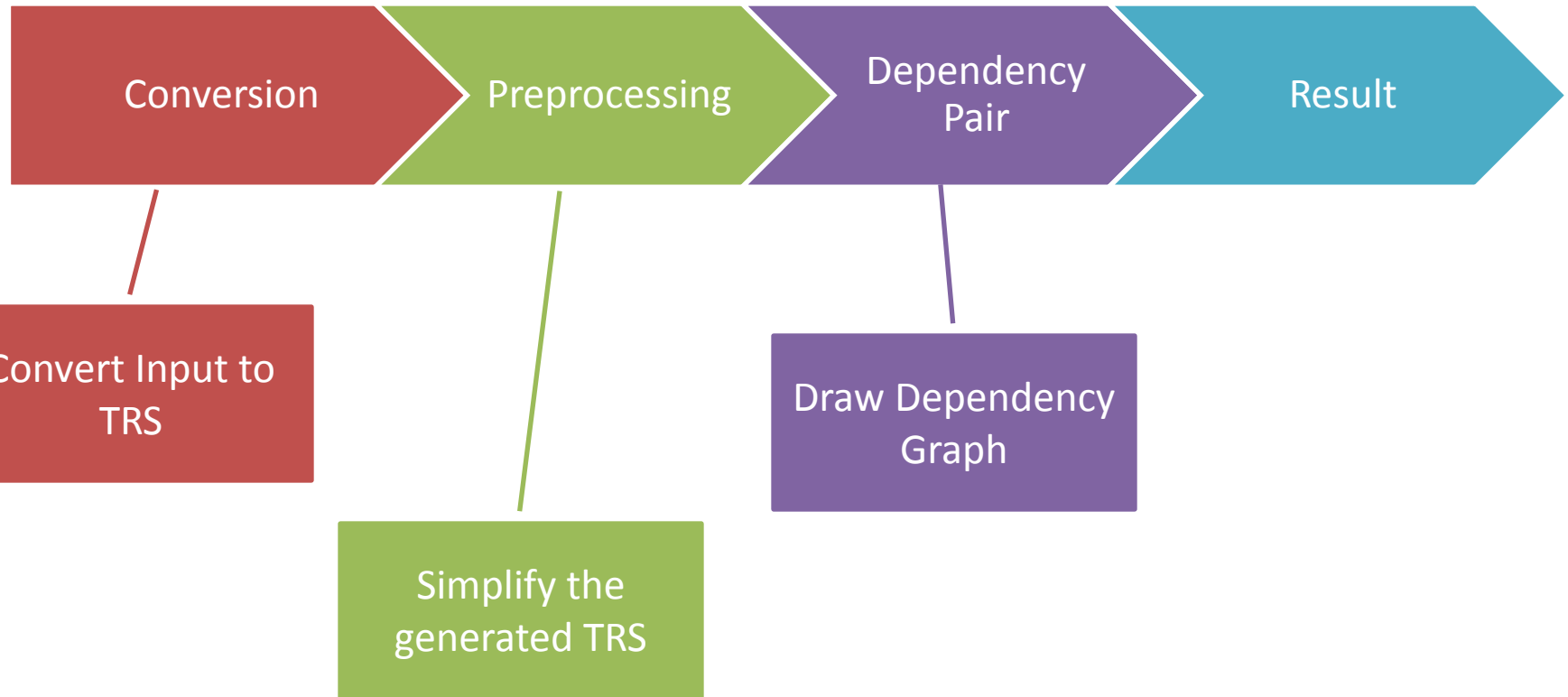
➤ Simple Example:

```
(VAR x y)
(RULES

  plus(s(s(x)), y) -> s(plus(x, s(y)))
  plus(x, s(s(y))) -> s(plus(s(x), y))
  plus(s(0), y) -> s(y)
  plus(0, y) -> y

  ack(0, y) -> s(y)
  ack(s(x), 0) -> ack(x, s(0))
  ack(s(x), s(y)) -> ack(x, plus(y, ack(s(x), y)))
)
```

APROVE - proving mechanism



APROVE - preprocessing

- Aim?!
- Simplifying TRS for further processing
- Main techniques:
 - Removal of Redundant Rules (RRR)
 - Rule Reversal

APROVE - dependency pair

1. Construct List of Defined “ D ” symbols
 - Symbols present on the LHS
2. For every item in “ D ”, build list “ P ” containing all the rules “ $A \rightarrow B$ ” were “ $B \in D$ ”
3. Repeat the same process on the output list

APROVE - dependency pair

➤ Example:

```
minus(x, 0) → x  
minus(s(x), s(y)) → minus(x, y)  
quot(0, s(y)) → 0  
quot(s(x), s(y)) → s(quot(minus(x, y), s(y)))
```

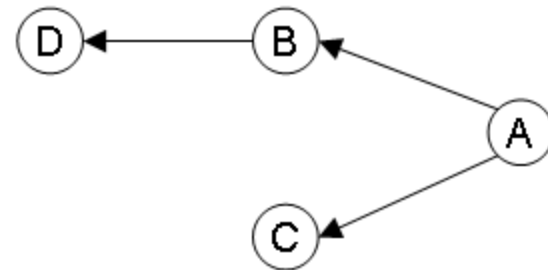
➤ Dependency pairs:

```
QUOT(s(x), s(y)) → QUOT(minus(x, y), s(y))  
QUOT(s(x), s(y)) → MINUS(x, y)  
MINUS(s(x), s(y)) → MINUS(x, y)
```

APROVE - dependency graph

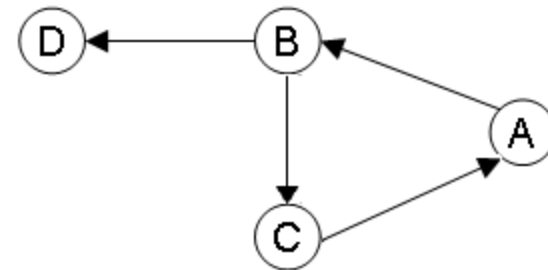
- (A,B) models a dependency "a needs b evaluated first"

➤ Given: $A = B + C$; $B = 5 + D$; $C = 4$; $D = 2$



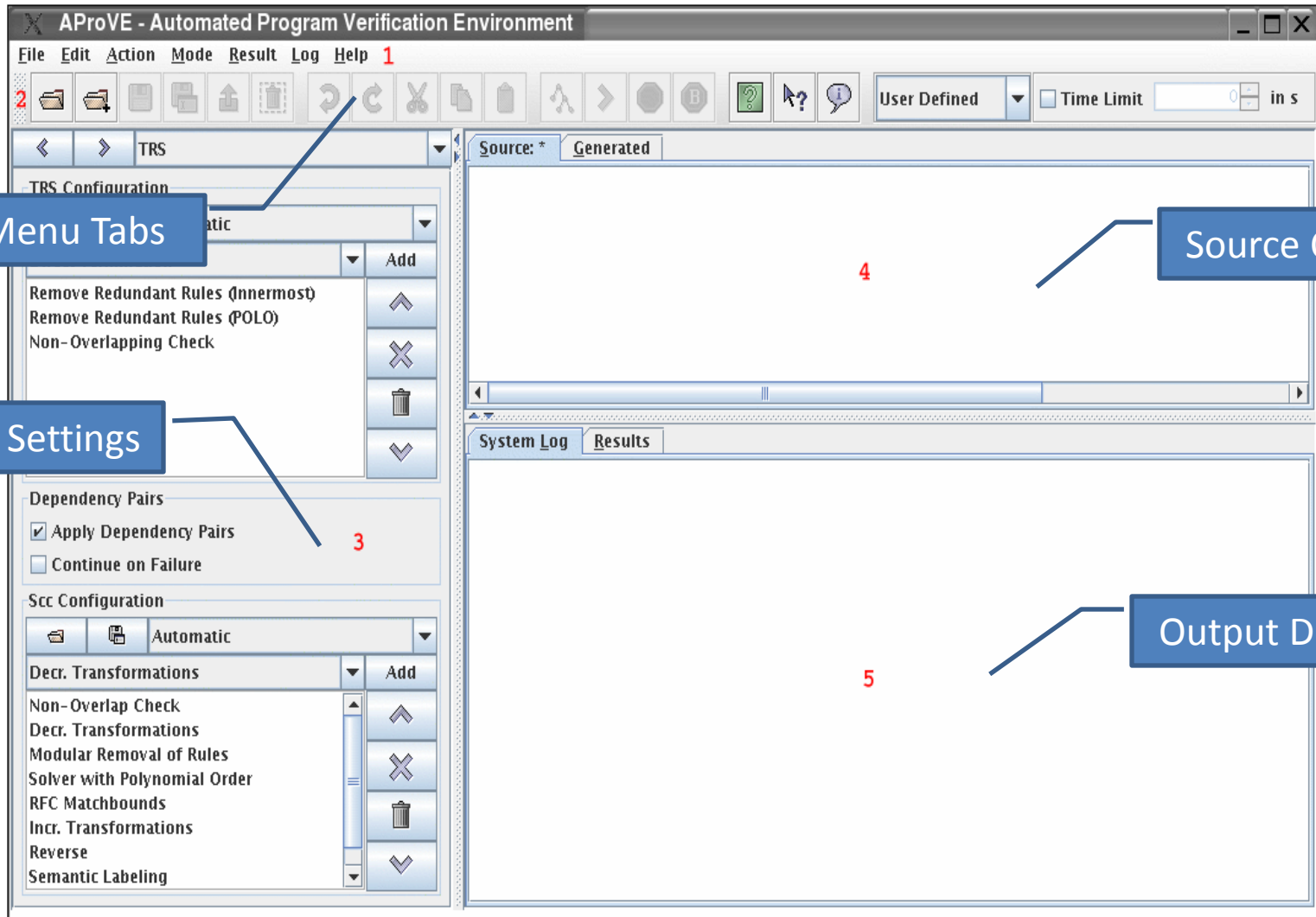
➤ Then $R = (A, B), (A, C), (B, D)$

➤ Given: $A = B + 5$; $B = C * D$; $C = 4A$; $D = 2$



➤ Then $R = (A, B), (B, C), (B, D), (C, A)$

APROVE - GUI



APROVE - output

➤ The Output Consists of:-

1) Proof Header:

- *TRS Generated*

2) Proof Body:

- *Tree Like graph of techniques used*

3) Proof Result:

- *The Conclusion reached*

APROVE

Questions?